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BARNARD ALUMNAE



FEBRUARY
1942

CIVILIAN DEFENSE IS MORE THAN A SEMESTER JOB

It is one thing to offer standard first aid, motor mechanics, canteen, and air raid precautions for two hours a week. It is quite another to train the teachers and leaders that are so desperately needed in our country's defense today.

Feeling that many thousands of women in America are qualified to serve in routine volunteer defense posts, Barnard is attempting this year to organize classes which will produce the teaching staff and leadership for which college graduates are so pre-eminently equipped—leadership which will be needed long after the "semester" is over.

It Is More Than "Taking Part"

The National Service Committee at Barnard strongly urges all alumnae to volunteer in their communities for defense work. Participation in the total effort is of major importance. But cannot the college graduate do more than roll bandages and make coffee? Should she not further equip herself with a mastery of more specific subjects and use that equipment to teach others? Barnard thinks she should. She can "give part," too.

It Is More Than a City or a State Project

The courses open to alumnae, which started on February 2nd, were made available only to those alumnae living in New York City. National Defense means hundreds of community jobs and Barnard is trying to fill the needs of its community. Because of the geographical distribution of our alumnae, this includes 2800 of you. You were notified by mail and encouraged to give your time and resources to the job before New York City.

To all the other 3630 alumnae throughout the country—we urge you to look around you in your community and find the place where you can be of most service to others. Don't be content to learn an elementary subject for your own use. Extend the function of your talents and training to teach the scores of others in every city who are needed as workers.

It Is More Than Making Your Own Preparations

It is more than learning what you should do today, more than buying blackout cloth, learning how to turn off the gas, or how to go to the middle of the building. It is the long hard job of training civilians to defend themselves, to interpret the economics of this war we all are paying for, to give intelligent response to superior command and suggestion.

Where Barnard's New York City facilities can be of help, alumnae are welcome to make use of them. Barnard needs the alumnae in many of the courses now being given.

**Barnard Asks Every Alumna—Wherever You Live—Whatever
Your Training**

To Volunteer Where You Can Be Of Most Service.

HELP YOUR COUNTRY—BUY DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

BARNARD COLLEGE ALUMNAE MAGAZINE

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BARNARD PREPARED

As told by Elizabeth Reynard
to Carol Warner Gluck



BARNARD BULLETIN

First Aid students at Barnard demonstrate their newly acquired techniques to Motor Corps instructors. Left to right, attending victims, Ann Stubblefield and Glafyra Fernandez, are Amelia Smith, Jean MacDonald, Mrs. Baldwin, and Sibyl Herzog. In the background, Mrs. Crocker explains a problem.

IT USED to be a Study Room, a little dark, a little deserted, a good place to do some real work, if that were ever necessary. Nothing much happened in it, except the frenzied creation of belated themes. It has a changed character. Room 10, Milbank Hall is now Air Raid Precaution headquarters of Zone III, and also the National Service headquarters of Barnard College.

When the first grim bulletin about Pearl Harbor broke in on the radio programs, the staff in Room 10 were prepared and immediately took over emergency duties. All last year, students, faculty and alumnae had been training for war duties, and because of their foresight, they were on the job when the Japanese struck.

Professor Elizabeth Reynard held the fort during the night of December 7. In the morning twenty-four hour duty began, with the Barnard workers taking over the business of the zone, as well as their own work. For ten days they assisted the Air Raid Precaution wardens and registered the sudden flurry of new defense volunteers from the neighborhood, interviewing and placing them in classes or posts. At night, men of the Barnard staff and faculty kept the watches, so that someone who knew about the building control unit was always available to assist the regular night wardens. Messengers were constantly on call. Students, staff, and alumnae worked long after dark to complete the precinct and zone Air Raid Precaution maps, on which they had been working and which are essential to civilian defense.

Room 10 is inclined to be proud of its preparedness. A year ago, when it began to be changed gradually from an unpopular study into National Defense Headquarters, there were comparatively

few people who felt that it was necessary to train for war.

But Barnard prepared. Room 10 turned from the sedentary to the military. Last year 180 volunteers were trained in motor transport, diet and canteen, drafting, aerial photographic interpretation, first aid, and office work. Of these, 128 received National Service Certificates. In addition many volunteers were working for the Social Service Committee. Room 10 received immediate call for some of these girls. The eight girls who had aerial photographic interpretation certificates could have been placed out of town at once. The others were ready when war came, either for active duty or for teaching the new volunteers.

During the past semester, there were 219 registered in National Service courses and committees. The total registration up to date has been 555. This sizable number of trained workers in everything from settlement work to switchboard operating, has proved to be a valuable nucleus for New York City to draw upon.

Good old Room 10—which you must be getting to know by this time—is now decked out with business-like maps, typewriters, cartoons (to keep its sense of proportion), and a radio that emotes all day and all night in suffocated tones, so that if a commercial is interrupted all will immediately know that there is an alert. Two large bulletin boards on which are pinned neat rows of colored disks, rest against the wall. These represent a clear contribution to the defense of the 24th precinct, and will be offered as a guide to all other precincts in the city. There is a bust of Hermes in Room 10, otherwise there is nothing left of the classical spirit.

BARNARD COLLEGE

ALUMNAE MAGAZINE

On And Off

The Campus

"It is Christmas itself that we must now rescue and preserve for the world," said Dean Gildersleeve at Barnard's annual Christmas assembly held in the gymnasium on Tuesday, December 16, and broadcast over Station WJZ, and the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company. Alluding to the gifts of the Wise Men of old, Dean Gildersleeve urged Americans to bring true Christmas gifts of "brotherhood and kindness to all races of men," and "a resolution to devote all our lives, our minds, and our imaginations to the support of our country and the winning of the war; so that the powers of darkness, of hate and cruelty and tyranny—the very antithesis of the Christmas spirit—may be overthrown, and kindness and brotherhood have some chance to prevail on earth." The assembly also featured the joint singing of the Barnard and Columbia Glee Clubs, and the traditional sprig of holly for everyone who attended.

Careful Study and Clear Thought

BARNARD's position now that the United States is actively at war is stated clearly and without hysteria in a recent editorial published in the *Barnard Bulletin*, which we feel is worth quoting in part:

"Within the college framework we already have courses which prepare us for all aspects of national and civilian defense. Registration in such courses is imperative, for we can best serve our nation by developing those techniques which will enable us to act as auxiliaries of our armed forces.

"Besides this active participation in the war effort, we must continue with our preparations for a more peaceful and more enlightened civilization. We must fulfill our obligations as students and citizens by upholding the social and political gains we have achieved. We must strive to retain careful study and clear thought. To live solely for the emergency—to abandon our normal routine and standards—would only justify the hopes of the totalitarian philosophers.

"We will make sacrifices, we will fight to defend our homes if necessary, but the importance of this sacrifice is that it be consciously directed to our goal—victory for the basic tenets of democracy. Sacrifice is vain if it is not purposefully focused on a pure and clearly defined ideal."

This calm, level-headed appreciation of Barnard's place in a United States at war, is in complete accord with Dean Gildersleeve's address to the student body on December 9 during which she urged them, "not to lose their heads." "Do not drop your work here," she counseled, "to volunteer for defense action. Train yourselves for the higher type of service which our country so greatly needs."

CURC Plans Expansion

IN the event of an air raid or blackout, Columbia's own radio station, CURC, may be able to issue instructions to the entire University and to all of Morningside Heights, if the F.C.C. accepts the recommendations of William Hutchins, CURC's technical adviser and chief of operations. Mr.

Hutchins' report suggests that confusion and panic in the University area could be considerably reduced if CURC's facilities were expanded. Students have volunteered their time and services to build and install the necessary new equipment, should the F.C.C. authorize this move.

G — G —

THIS year's Greek Games, to be held on April 18, will be dedicated to Apollo. Athena and Zeus were runners-up. The entrance story will reenact the legend of the origin of the Pythian Games, which were instituted by the Delphians to commemorate the slaying of the serpent, Python, by Apollo.

Mavise Hayden is sophomore chairman of the Games and Patricia Cady will head the freshmen. Other committee chairmen chosen so far include: Costumes: Suzanne Cole '44 and Barbara St. Clair '45; Dance: Natania Neumann '44, Jean Davies '45; Music: Jeanne V. Walsh '44, Conchita Hassell '45; Lyrics: Jeanne Vandervoort '44, Roberta Trilling '45; Properties: Dorothy Fagan '44, Hope Simon '45; Business: Rolande Redon '44, Sally Ferris '45.

Chaplain Knox to Retire

STATISTICIANS would probably be surprised to figure out how many Barnard girls Chaplain Raymond C. Knox has married during his thirty-three years as chaplain of Columbia University—and how many future Barnard prospects he has christened. Those who still wish to be either married or christened must hurry for Chaplain Knox is retiring next fall. He will be succeeded by the Reverend Stephen Fielding Bayne, Jr., now rector of St. John's Church in Northampton, Massachusetts. The Reverend Mr. Bayne is a graduate of Amherst and received his degree of Master of Sacred Theology from the General Theological Seminary in 1934.

It was Chaplain Knox who first advocated such radical departures at Columbia as the inclusion of university women in the Chapel choir and the opening of a university restaurant for both men and women. (Just think, the *Lion's Den* grew out of that suggestion!)

Upon his retirement, Chaplain Knox hopes to write several books and will continue to work for the inclusion of religion as a subject for study in all colleges.

Barnard-in-the-Dutch East Indies

A LETTER has been received by Dean Gildersleeve from the parents of Herawati Latip of Batavia, Java, a student in last year's senior class, telling of her arrival home. And as if in confirmation, *The New York Herald Tribune* published her picture on December 7, showing Herawati working with the Women's Defense Corps of the Dutch East Indies, helping to prepare the islands against attack.



Betty Griffin, Dean Gildersleeve's new secretary, in an "off-campus" moment with her daughter, Anne.

Campus Kaleidoscope

A FAMILIAR face will be out of place the next time you step into Dean Gildersleeve's office, for after sixteen years of service, Miss Maude O. Minahan has resigned as secretary to the Dean. Miss Minahan has been temporarily in ill health, but is recovering. After some further rest, she plans to engage in somewhat different work. Elizabeth Sussman Griffin, class of '28, will succeed Miss Minahan. Mrs. Griffin started working at Barnard in 1929, first in the registrar's office. She has been assistant secretary to the Dean since 1930.

Barnard Faculty Bride

JANE PERRY CLARK, professor of government at Barnard, whose engagement to Andrew Galbraith Carey was announced in the December *Alumnae Magazine*, was married on January 10 in Christ Church, New York City.

B. P.

How Barnard Can Help Win the War

Dean Gildersleeve exhorts Undergraduates to prepare themselves
to supply America's need for "Trained Personnel"

(Speech delivered before College assembly, January 13)

I HAVE promised to give you instructions from the U. S. Government as to how Barnard can help win the war. The information and directions which I am about to pass on to you I got at a meeting in Baltimore a few days ago, when nearly a thousand college and university presidents were talked to by a long and impressive array of speakers, in a program covering two days, telling us what our country needed from its colleges and universities in order to win this war.

It was a very important occasion. It was also on the whole a cheering one. I felt that the country was at last really pulling itself together, that effective organization was beginning to crystallize, that the colossal strength of America would soon begin to tell, and that Barnard College had a very important duty to perform in this great effort.

Shortage of Trained Personnel Acute

The outstanding fact for us to realize, I gathered, is that in this great national effort *there is already apparent a serious shortage of "trained personnel," and that this shortage will grow more acute.*

What does this mean? "Trained personnel" meant, in the Baltimore discussions, men and women with considerable general education and some special professional or technical training on the higher intellectual levels. For example, the acute needs constantly stressed were for *physicists above all*, for chemists, for engineers, for mathematicians, for physicians, for statisticians, for economists, for educated secretaries.

We were told also that there was a growing shortage of teachers in some sections and some subjects. Nurses were barely alluded to, but we know from the highest authority that the shortage of nurses is at the present moment one of the most serious of all, and I am told that there is a special need for nurses with a foundation of a general college education.

How does all this apply to Barnard? It means that *you*, the students of Barnard College, are already "trained personnel,"—already "trained personnel" on the lower levels, already able to do work of a type which the general population is not fitted for, and, most important of all, you are in embryo

"trained personnel" on the highest levels; you are on the way to being trained for those jobs where the shortage is especially acute and serious.

So the students of Barnard College, I learned in Baltimore, are precious assets of the nation in its great war effort. You must be cherished and developed to your utmost value and not wasted. You must be guided and trained for the highest type of service of which you are capable.

It is obvious, therefore, that a college like Barnard, where we have opportunities for the highest type of intellectual training, must concentrate on the courses in its regular curriculum, adapting them where necessary to meet the great needs of the moment.

Special Courses

As to special courses, we should stress the more difficult and higher types of work. We should carefully consider the special three-month courses which the U. S. Government is helping to set up and finance in such fields as engineering, physics, chemistry, management, and guide our students into some of these. For example, a young graduate with *a sound general training in science* may in three months be given concentrated, specialized training in some field of engineering or science which will fit her for some much needed special service. This is not possible unless she has the sound general training in science to build on.

I understand that it is possible that some of these summer training courses may be designed to equip women for the new auxiliary services,—the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, the Women's Auxiliary Air Corps, and a possible third,—a Naval Auxiliary Corps.

National Service Courses

What about the simpler emergency skills,—First Aid, Motor Transport, etc.? Useful though they may be, they are not so important for us as for women without college training. However, even a physics major can't study physics all the time, I suppose, and some of these simpler skills may well be acquired and practiced on the side, as may some of the Civilian Defense activities, in which volun-

teers are much needed. Do some of this work, besides your regular college courses.

The National Service courses in emergency skills, the volunteer work in campus protection and other lines—all these are valuable and needed. But in undertaking them *do not think that only courses labeled National Service are valuable for national service. Other courses, not so labeled, are just as valuable for national service,—more valuable, perhaps.* For example, a good old course in mathematics of a familiar kind may be in your case more valuable to the nation than any other single thing. I was immensely impressed at the Baltimore meeting by the great and fundamental importance of mathematics. No other single subject seemed so necessary. One might almost say that the winning of the war depends on mathematics! It is not only that mathematicians as such are needed, but that mathematics is a necessary foundation for such vital things as engineering, physics and many other professional skills. So do not forget that the good old standard subjects—not only mathematics, but others—may be, in your case, the most valuable of all for national service.

Are they really going to use women for “trained personnel”? Yes, they are. They have begun to realize that the “man power” of the country includes also the women power, and that government and industry will be forced to use women for nearly every kind of work except the front-line military and naval fighting.

Specific Kinds of Work for Women

And now as to specific kinds of work,—I have mentioned the oft repeated cry for physicists, chemists, engineers, mathematicians, physicians, statisticians, economists, educated secretaries; I have alluded to the acute need for nurses and to a shortage of teachers in some places. I gather that research workers in many fields are needed. I heard bacteriologists mentioned, and psychologists and meteorologists. Teachers to educate the public in nutrition, under the vast program of the Department of Agriculture, were needed in great numbers, we were told.

What about the students specializing in the social sciences, other than economics, and in languages and literatures? Some of them will certainly be needed in administrative posts, in social work, in translating, in censorship, in collecting and coordinating information, in teaching, in building

“civilian morale.” This last is often mentioned, but is left a bit vague. Part of it must be built, we are told, by conveying to the civilian population the essential nature of our country, its past, its present, its ideals, the facts of the war, the purposes of the peace at which we aim.

It is obvious that for most of these lines of work training in English composition is extremely important. You must learn to assemble facts, to interpret them clearly, to speak convincingly.

General Education Must Be Kept Going

Besides winning the war, we must keep general education going, to prepare you for the life in years of peace and for that rebuilding of the world in which your generation will have to play a part. We must keep in mind the “goal beyond victory.” Even the War Department and the Navy Department urged us in Baltimore to “keep education going with as little dislocation as possible.”

And we must keep the arts alive, to play their part in strengthening and exalting the spirit of man and in enriching the beauty of the new world of peace.

So we are going to be very busy at Barnard. We must all learn to work harder than ever before and at the same time to keep in first rate physical condition. Dr. Alsop's advice and the training you get in our Department of Physical Education constitute an important part of our effort to help win the war.

The Committee on Instruction is considering some changes in the curriculum. A few courses will be added to improve our preparation for national service, counting for credit.

The Committee on National Service courses is offering for the spring session a continued program of extra-curricular emergency courses.

Speed-up Production of Barnard Graduates?

Are we going to speed up the production of Barnard graduates? It has long been possible at Barnard to get a degree in three years by using the Columbia Summer Session. Now we are considering further use of this method.

If we have enough good applicants, we will take in a section of freshmen this February to begin their college course.

We are going to admit freshmen next spring on the April tests of the College Entrance Examination Board.

We may possibly have a kind of Barnard division

of the Columbia University Summer Session this coming summer, and start a batch of freshmen on their college careers the first week in July, providing special lengthened courses for them, so that they may get approximately a regular term's credit for their summer work. Some special Barnard supervision would be provided. New students planning to go on to other colleges which do not have summer terms might be permitted to enter this group. Nothing is yet definitely settled about this elaboration of our summer session.

Students already in Barnard may, of course, take work in the Columbia summer session and thereby gain credit.

There has been some talk of financial aid from the U. S. Government to assist students to continue their academic work through the summer. This is not yet settled.

Such "acceleration" of progress toward the degree seems to be less important for women than for men. But it now looks as if we should speed up the production of some essential skilled workers. The acceleration will not be compulsory at Barnard. You may still proceed at the old rate, if that is best in your case.

The organization of Barnard and of our University is so elastic that we can make these new adjustments with comparatively little difficulty and without dislocating our educational machinery.

We must keep in mind, however, that so far our government apparently does *not* want "acceleration" at the expense of *quality*. It wants most of all fully and thoroughly trained "personnel"; it is much more interested in securing them than setting up short, quick, superficial courses. So do not let the quantity and quality of your training suffer—even though the calendar years you spend on it are lessened.

Allocation of Trained Personnel

Realize, then, that there is important work for every one of you, work which will help the nation win the war and build the peace. How can each one know what her work should be? That is not an easy question to solve. We heard in Baltimore that a new super-committee had just been set up with Mr. Owen D. Young as chairman,—the National Committee on Professional Man Power. This will presumably help to "allocate trained personnel" and to keep the colleges informed as to the changing needs of trained personnel.

In our comparatively small Barnard group we must, in the same way, "allocate" our limited supply of personnel by guiding our students into the sort of work they can best perform and the sort that the nation most needs, and seeing that they get the right sort of training.

We will continue to keep in touch with all possible sources of information about the nation's changing needs. I have asked Professor Gregory, Chairman of the Committee on Students' Programs, Professor Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Registration and Personnel of our National Service organization, and Miss Doty, head of our Occupation Bureau, to begin to consider how we may best guide students into the work which will be most useful and most appropriate in each individual case.

In thinking over your own plans each one of you should realize that this is a "total war"; that the very existence of our republic depends on our winning it; that if we lose it Barnard College, together with everything else that we value most, will cease to live. So you cannot expect to have your individual lives go on, during the war years, as if nothing were happening. Your lives will be changed. You should be ready to go wherever you are most needed, to do whatever will help most.

Need for Character Training

In Baltimore many of the Government spokesmen emphasized as supremely important as a qualification for the essential national services, *character*. Train your students, they urged, in self-discipline, in obedience, in promptness, in courage. Show them how a democracy, while retaining the principles of the Bill of Rights, can meet this great test.

It is not a simple task, in an easy-going, tender-hearted American college, to start suddenly to train students to self-discipline, obedience, courage. Have we not been told for years that our American youth were hopelessly spoiled and soft? Well, they don't look so now. Wherever in this war so far they have met a test, they have met it gallantly. Colin Kelly, and the Marines at Wake are words to ring like bugle calls, summoning us to equal courage.

I ask the students of Barnard, working in close comradeship with the faculty, to use all the resources of the College, wasting none, to help provide our nation with the "trained personnel" that it needs to win this war and to build the better world which is "the goal beyond victory."

Improved Health for Defense

By Gulielma F. Alsop, M. D.

PART II

WE must change our food tastes in order to perfect our bodies to play the part that our nation and our times will demand of us. We must change our health habits. We must change our recreational habits, and these are the hardest of all to change. We must change our ideals from the ideals of personal comfort and beauty and freedom from disease, to the social ideal of being ready and fit to fight.

For the change in our eating tastes we must follow the knowledge of the times, knowledge based upon the scientific findings of all the laboratory experiment stations.

The question of American bread, without doubt in the past twenty years the worst bread in the world, has become of such national importance that white breads are now to be enriched by government order with some of the vitamins that have been removed from them. We see the ludicrous modern practise of taking out the vitamins from the flour, those of the vitamin B complex that come from the germ and bran of the grain, and give it its rich dark coloring, and then of putting them back in! A certain futility arises in our minds at the prospect. Clever machines that spend their machine lives, regulated by a human finger and a human eye, sprung from and conceived by a human mind, abstracting vitamins, and then putting them back in again!

Whole grain breads, whole grain cereals have a natural taste that is very delicious. Many people do not need to be educated to like these breads. Springing up everywhere with renewed prosperity are the old time stone bore grinding mills, and the old time dark flours; the Valley Forge Mills, the Old Grist Mills, the Old Stone Mills, doubtless you yourself know some nearby mill which makes the old time, or the new flour for defense. The new breads: the Pepperidge bread, the rye crisp, the oat cakes, and a thousand other local breads made from naturally complete flours are now found in all the chain store groceries. It remains for those in charge of the diet of youngsters to provide these breads in abundance and in appetizing forms for them.

The question of modern sweetening is far more difficult than the question of modern flour. But

corn sugar, molasses, honey are forms of sweetenings that contain vitamins. Molasses not only contains one of the best sources of vitamin B but also a high amount of iron. But the moment that a cook thinks of making her pastry dough with corn sugar, she would probably dust the white flour off her arms and set down the corn sugar, and give up making the pastry! Perhaps that is what we hope will happen, and the taste once again will be satisfied by natural fruits.

But not only must eating habits be changed in searching for health for defense. Rigorous living, hard, sustained physical effort must come back into life and not only into our department of physical education.

In the case of the youth of the German army they were taken bodily out of the modern indoor competitive life, and their entire life was the out-of-doors athletic life sustained by the best food in Europe. That life, that food, produced the young men whom Shirer compared with the men of other armies, men snatched out of indoor competitive life, or lodges and factories, great-hearted men but whose muscles were flabby. We cannot do anything like that. We Americans do not think that army life is the greatest life. We believe that the army exists for the civilian population, not the civilian population for the army. But somehow little by little we must change civilian life.

This change, like the change in nutrition has already begun. The apparatus for its extension is at hand. All the cult for an out-of-doors life; athletics, mountain climbing, bicycle tours, hiking trips, gardening, wild-life conservation, Audubon bird study clubs, civic betterment, garden cities, daylight saving time, even the modern bare legs style of clothing, are all of them movements away from indoor living, into out-of-door living, away from stillness, into activity, away from darkness into sunshine.

As we approach a more natural form of living, mental problems will diminish. So often recreation, occupational therapy, the country, are likely to be tools of recovery after a breakdown, whereas they should never be laid aside in building a body full of vigorous health not only for the individual's own sake, but for the sake of his country.

Barnard-at-the-Opera

By Gena Tenney

Puccini's *Tosca* brought many old and new friends of Barnard to the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday afternoon, January 9, for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund.

Dean Gildersleeve entertained in her box, President and Mrs. George N. Shuster of Hunter College, Dr. Tsune-Chi Yu, Chinese consul-general, Mr. Archibald Gulick, and Gena Tenney of the Barnard department of music.

Mabel Garrison, former coloratura soprano at the Met. sat in the front row with her husband exclaiming over the beauty of the performance. Clifton Webb and Libby Holman were applauding loudly in the fourth row. Mrs. Liggett, as handsome as ever, held a reception between the acts, as did Professor and Mrs. Brewster, Professor Fletcher, and Dr. O'Dell of Columbia who was heard explaining to his former students that opera was no longer what it was in the old days! Adaline Wheelock Spalding '97 was there being welcomed by her many friends after her long absence in California, and Elizabeth Man Sarcka '18 who was in New York on a fortnight's visit from Vermont.

The day is past when gifted Americans can find no place of honor in the Metropolitan: three of the leading roles were sung and acted with distinction by young Americans. Grace Moore (Mrs. Valentine Parera) needs no introduction to her fellow citizens. She was born in Jellicoe, Tennessee, and studied in Nashville and Washington, D. C. Charles Kullman was born in New Haven and graduated loyally enough from Yale University. Arthur Kent was born in New York City. He studied medicine at Cornell University, and in 1940 won the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air. Alexander Sved, who replaced Lawrence Tibbett in the role of Scarpia, was born in Budapest.

Our benefit performance was preceded by the National Anthem. The orange lights were then lowered and three ominous chords, associated throughout the opera with Scarpia, rang out.

Arthur Kent as Cesare Angelotti, former consul of the Roman Republic, expressed at the outset

the urgency of some tragic fate as he fled hungry, unkempt, and ill into the church to find temporary sanctuary in his sister's private chapel. Charles Kullman as Mario Cavaradossi, the painter, was the embodiment of ardent and courageous youth. Recovering from a certain lack of ease in the first act, he was especially impressive in the second where he rises in an ecstasy of triumph over his sufferings to shout the praises of victorious Liberty in the teeth of his torturers. The tender aria *E lucevan le stelle* in the third act in which, on the threshold of death, he muses over the preciousness of Tosca's love, was sung so beautifully that he won rounds of applause.

Grace Moore as Floria Tosca, the peasant girl who has become one of Italy's outstanding opera singers, sang her role with enthusiasm and care for its multiple dramatic subtleties. Her voice was extraordinarily powerful and brilliant in its upper register and smooth and controlled throughout. She was lovely to look at despite certain over-sturdy attitudes. Alexander Sved as Baron Scarpia, the Sicilian chief of the Roman police, was imposing, polished, and menacing—perhaps not abhorrent enough. He was thoroughly at ease in his part and a perfect foil for the brilliantly jeweled blonde Tosca. In their scenes together these artists tended to underact rather than the opposite. This was a conscious effort on their part for Miss Moore had spoken of it in advance of the performance.

What Scarpia may have lacked in sinister crudeness was more than made up for by the twisted, skinny, and vulture-like Spoletta played by Alessio De Paolis. Every gesture of this pinched and evil one—as for instance when he picked up the fan and stowed it away in an outside pocket—was loaded with such venom that one watched with fascination.

All that is sordid, all that is cruel, all that is tragic and rough in Sardou's play is transmuted through the alchemy of the music which reaches us flowing, pure, and harmless, leaving no stain of bitterness or sorrow on our memory. This is the magic of Italian melody.



Gena Tenney and Dorothy Maloney Johnson of Barnard, and Grace Moore

ALUMNAE



HELEN PHELPS BAILEY
Reunion Chairman

Results of Opera Benefit

The following excerpts from the *Report of the Opera Committee*, Martha Boynton Wheeler, chairman, speaks for itself!

"As you remember, the Alumnae Association voted an opera benefit last spring. The committee was under way in May. The work progressed on calendar. The money came in until December 8. The drop in sales after the declaration of war was spectacular. We rushed cards out with blunt reminders that we had a financial obligation to worry about. Then came the expected lull of Christmas, after that we picked up in sales. As a precaution, however, we asked the Metropolitan to take about \$3,000 worth of tickets three weeks beforehand to help us sell. The financial results prove this was a very wise move. Then came Roosevelt's 59 billion tax program. I need not remind you about your own wavering about family finances, as you tried to comprehend his announcement. Our opera sales for tickets practically ceased. We have heard since that it was the worst week in the history of the theatre. We rushed all the tickets to the "Met" and they got to work . . . oversized billboards on Broadway, "Tosca" in bold type in the *Times*, etc. Then came Friday, the house began to fill. The production did us proud. The publicity value was marvelous, and we are at last sure we are not in debt to the Metropolitan and have made three to four hundred dollars."

Alumnae Fund Dinner

Ninety-five alumnae were guests of Dean Gildersleeve in Hewitt Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 21, at the annual dinner to the Alumnae

Fund committee and class agents. Miss Gildersleeve presided at the dinner with Catherine Baldwin Woodbridge, Alumnae Fund chairman, on her left, and Professor Henry A. Boorse, of the Barnard Physics department and guest speaker of the evening, on her right. Others at the speakers' table were: Alice Burbank Rhodes, Priscilla Lockwood Loomis, Florence Lowther, Lily Murray Jones, Dorothy Maloney Johnson, Dorothy Leet, Ellinor Reiley Endicott, Page Johnston Karling.

In presenting Catherine Woodbridge, Dean Gildersleeve emphasized the growing needs of the college to meet emergency demands for trained workers, and the ever-increasing importance of the alumnae financial support to the college budget.

Catherine Woodbridge announced that to date, \$7,828.17 had been contributed to the 1941-42 Fund by 700 alumnae, as compared to \$4,767.00 contributed at this time last year, and \$5,600.00 the year before. A change in routine this year was the circulation of the Fund appeal in October instead of later in the college year as has been done heretofore. Mrs. Woodbridge called attention to the *Handbook of Rules for Class Agents* which was given to each class agent, "the first piece of work ever written, compiled, printed, and bound in the alumnae office."

In introducing the guest speaker of the evening, Professor Henry A. Boorse, Miss Gildersleeve restated the point she had so emphasized to the undergraduates at the College Assembly held on January 13 (see page 5) that what the country needs now is "trained personnel" or "trained brains." She stressed the need for physicists, pointing out that 75 per cent of those available in the United States are already being used by the federal government.

Professor Boorse, who spends much of his time working for his country on research problems in the Pupin laboratory at Columbia, said the problem of the physicist is to find some way of getting better and more effective devices than the enemy in order to put him out of the war. By way of illustration, he showed that the accuracy of radio locating devices have largely eliminated the danger of night bombing in England, since the locating devices are so sensitive and accurate they can pick up German planes leaving airfield bases in northern France, and follow them to their destination across the Channel,

PROJECTS

thus getting their range for the anti-aircraft guns. Listening devices are essential in submarine warfare, and before December 1 of this year, the navy is going to need 100,000 trained women to manipulate these detectors.

Professor Boorse is planning a course in radio and electronics at Barnard, and in addition, is intensifying training in fundamental principles in order that graduates may either go directly into defense work, or after very little additional training.

In closing, Miss Gildersleeve emphasized the need for Barnard undergraduates to keep up the quality of their work even if an acceleration of pace be found necessary. She urged a closer coordination between faculty, alumnae, and students in order that Barnard may do its part to attain the "goal beyond victory."

Thrift Shop Report

THE Christmas sale at *Everybody's* was a great success, bringing our own receipts for December to nearly 50% more than in 1940. Thirty extra volunteers attended, and it was not until after eleven o'clock that the last buyers were admitted.

Someone had donated a few bottles of Schiaparelli's perfume, and the whole neighborhood must have known about it! Games seemed especially attractive and I'm sure every small child got one or more. Frequent question was: Are the games perfect and how do you play them? During November a beautiful gift of oriental embroideries came with no name, and we should like to thank the donor.

Our boy only goes as far north as 96th Street, so will alumnae above that either leave donations at the Alumnae office, or give us several days to pick them up.

The New Year has brought new problems. We are worried for fear the lessening of new goods will not enable us to have rummage and keep going well. The less fortunate will need it more than ever, and the Fund the money. We are also wrestling with air raid precaution problems, and all the old boxes and paper are collected by scouts for National Defense.

Now for finances. We turned in \$400 to Barnard for August, September and October, and we will have another nice check in February.

May P. Eggleston

They've Done It Again!

WHEN the last wedding of an alumnae office staff member was announced in these pages, several people asked us if such a thing as a wedding could rightfully be called a *project*. Ro-



DORIS WILLIAMS COLE

mance being a favorite topic of ours, we agreed that maybe *Class Notes* or *On and Off the Campus* might be more suitable. But not any more. At the rate we marry off our secretaries it *has* become an *Alumnae Project*.

All of which is a preamble to the pleasant announcement that on December 20, Doris Williams became the bride of Mr. William Graham Cole. They were married in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary where Mr. Cole is a student, and Joann McQuiston '42 served as maid of honor. After a Florida honeymoon during the Christmas holidays, Mr. and Mrs. Cole are living at 435 West 119th Street.

Johnston to Karling, Hagmoe to Green, Williams to Cole—by whatever name you call them, they are still the secretaries of the Alumnae Office. If you don't mind stepping over the rice on the floor you will find them much the same as ever.

Busch Concerts at Barnard Hall

ALUMNAE wishing one or two tickets to the Busch concerts to be given on Monday evenings, February 16, March 23, and April 6 in the gymnasium, Barnard Hall, should write enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope to *Office of Public Relations*, Room 106, Barnard Hall. These concerts are taking the place of the three omitted last spring owing to Mr. Busch's illness.

Linguistic Alumnae Please Note

THE Civil Service Commission is in great need of translators who are proficient in the following languages: Spanish and Portuguese especially, also Swedish, Polish, Turkish, Ukranian, Icelandic, Danish, Persian, Japanese, Dutch, Armenian, Bulgarian, and Chinese. Details may be had from Miss Doty, Barnard Occupation Bureau.

Blackout for San Francisco

By Miriam Roher

THE first time it happened it seemed like a remarkably unfunny practical joke. It was a day or two after war began, and we were still in the news-hunting, dial-twirling stage. I had just given up hope of getting any newer news, and had settled down to a radio romance played by a couple of movie stars, when the heroine was cut off in the middle of an "I love you." More dial twirling followed, in an irritated attempt to find out what was wrong with the radio. Then, suddenly, a commentator on a Seattle station: "San Francisco," he said, "is in the middle of an air raid; all radio stations have been ordered off the air and the city is blacked out."

My reaction was complete disbelief and not a little anger. After all, I was in San Francisco, and my home was blazing with lights. And I hadn't heard any bombs either. I ran to the window just to check up and—I remember saying it aloud—"It is a blackout!" Apartment lights, like those in my own house, were on all over the city, but the street lights were gone, and a uniformed soldier stood in the middle of the street, stopping automobiles and making them turn off their headlights. The soldier was what impressed me—somehow it seemed outrageous then to see the military telling civilians what to do.

Later in the evening we went for a walk to see what San Francisco was like in a blackout. Street lights and auto lights were still out, but aside from that the city proceeded as usual, as brightly as ever, a railroad, crowds of pedestrians joking on the street corners while police cars equipped with loud speakers roared fruitless assurances that "This is *not* a joke; this is a real blackout; please put out your lights."

That was the last time San Francisco was either good-humored or uncooperative in a blackout. The newspapers taught us. The army taught

us (a furious general went so far as to burst into profanity in a public meeting). Mayor LaGuardia and Eleanor Roosevelt came out here to teach us. Our city fathers in an ineffectual, arm-waving fashion tried to teach us. A stream of soldiers, passing through our city and the Golden Gate on their way to Hawaii and the Philippines, taught us; a stream of refugees from Honolulu, many of them our own friends, taught us.

We did not laugh when the next blackout came.

We had just sat down to dinner. In my home there were six of us, three of the family, three guests. The sirens began as we finished the fruit cup. I cannot speak for the others, but I know that I had a moment of utter panic. We rushed to the window in what is now an habitual gesture, to look at the street lights. They were out. My hands were shaking so that I could barely grab hold of the door knob of the closet where we kept the old bedspreads which we were going to use for window coverings. Simultaneously we were all putting out lights, fumbling with those bedspreads—and finding them too clumsy to be useful, indecisively pulling our steaks in and out of the oven, and being vocally thankful for the candles on the dinner table.



Author Miriam Roher of San Francisco standing under "Air Raid Shelter" poster.

We did not keep those candles long. We became aware of people yelling up from the street, "Put those lights out! Put those lights out!" That's almost the most frightening thing about a blackout. The mild fellow who might have been your seat-mate in the cable car, the pleasant woman buying flowers that afternoon at one of the downtown street stalls, become transformed into fanatical, self-appointed minions of law and order. There have been cases here of infuriated pedestrians shooting out the front windows of houses which remain lighted in a blackout; the quality of the voices yelling

"Put out those lights!" makes such incidents entirely understandable.

Well, we put out the candles, we turned off the light over the steaks—leaving them tantalizingly half cooked and uneatable—and we sat in the pitch darkness for two hours and forty minutes, slowly starving to death. There was no question of going on with dinner, for we could not see to get the food in from the kitchen and I, who tried to work on the salad before me, can testify to the impossibility of eating anything but bread in the dark. Bread was all we had for those two hours, plus a drink which my dress got when someone tipped over a glass of water on me, plus a bowl of cold french-fried potatoes which my sister (Barnard '41 and smart) managed to rescue and to pass around the table. We ate them without benefit of forks and pretended it was a picnic.

After the sirens died away, after we had resigned ourselves to lightlessness and eatlessness, we began to have a really good time. Our dinner guests, moderately dull people under the glare of electricity, revealed entirely unsuspected senses of humor. As a matter of fact, we all began to feel that we were pretty witty people, much as one feels after that extra cocktail. It could not have been major humor that we produced there in the dark, for not one of the six of us remembers what in the world we laughed at, but it certainly served its purpose, for we entirely forgot to listen for airplanes.

Forgot *almost* entirely, I should say. Now and then the talk would die down, and you could hear a steady droning overhead. As if it were not a fit subject for dinner table conversation, no one mentioned the planes at all. I don't know what was in the minds of the others, but I found myself listening for bombs, and then hastily, someone would say something, and we were off on our marathon of wit.

In time, we plucked up courage to brave the journey through the dark from the dining room to the living room—till then it had not occurred to us that we would be aiding civilian defense not one whit less if we sat in comfortable chairs—and there we found a bonus in the shape of a box of candy, which we used as a temporary substitute for those abandoned steaks. Someone also realized, in a flash of insight, that as long as our house lights were out, it would not help the enemy if we were to raise the venetian blinds and look out.

The result of no lights, no autos, no pedestrians, no nothing but the sky and the dark bulk of buildings, is a sight I shall never forget. It was as if every one of the 700,000 San Franciscans had died and left us six to keep a lonely vigil over the silent husk of the city. Not that it was really dark. The sky and the stars, whose existence a big city dweller is apt to forget entirely, had suddenly sprung into prominence, and the streets were clearly visible, the buildings boldly silhouetted.

The all-clear sounded at 10:00 p.m. and by 10:15 we were eating those steaks. The lights had come back with incredible speed and the street was no longer beautiful and very much darker, now that the electric lights were on. The six of us felt as if we had wakened from a dream; the light on our gloom-accustomed eyes helped the illusion. We suddenly found we were too tired and too hungry to be funny any more.

Our latest blackout, which happened a few days before this is written, was a horse of quite a different color. In the interim we, in common with the rest of San Francisco, had been busy buying blackout paper, black drapes and all the other paraphernalia of the well-equipped, war-ridden civilian. Within five minutes after the siren sounded we had blacked out our kitchen window, and sat comfortably in our completely lighted room.

Whether there was, indeed, an enemy above the city when those blackouts were ordered is something that many of us out here have frankly begun to doubt. That, in addition to our fairly complete psychological and material preparedness, has considerably reduced the thrill and novelty of an alarm. Still, we are not exactly sanguine. Most of us feel that one of these days a "token" raid is bound to come. In such a case, we are afraid that this most beautiful of American cities will suffer a-plenty. Almost all of San Francisco is wooden, hence highly inflammable and non-resistant to bombs; and in a city that has known earthquakes there are, in consequence, hardly any basements that could serve as bomb shelters. About twenty downtown buildings which happen to be steel-constructed have been designated as "air raid shelters" and are so advertised in red, white and blue signs on most street corners. For the rest, we are following the advice of the newspapers and the ads in all the street and cable cars. San Francisco has decided to "keep cool." What else can we do?

The Barnard Clubs

Albany

November 7—a Saturday afternoon—was the occasion of a social meeting of the Barnard Club of Albany at the home of Irene Frear '13. Mary Blackall '33, Darl Cunningham '36, Mary Foxell '23, Agnes Nobis Frisbee '11, Mary Goggin '30, Margaret Graff '31, Kathryn Trowbridge McCormick '16, Eleanor Van Horne '36, and Margaret Bowtell Wetherbee '23 were present to enjoy delicious refreshments and stimulating conversation.

A luncheon meeting will be held on February 7.

Bergen

In December, Barnard-in-Bergen met at the home of Virginia Miller Wood '29, in Tenafly. Gena Tenney '33, a member of the Music Department at Barnard, was the guest of honor. Miss Tenney lectured on the opera, "Tosca." She discussed the historical background and plot, and played on the piano the motifs and themes which underlie the musical structure of the opera. Recordings of several arias were played at the close of the lecture. Barnard-in-Bergen was delighted with Gena Tenney, and we hope she enjoyed the meeting as much as we did.

The next meeting of the club was held on Monday evening, January 19, at the home of Myra Condon Hacker '24, 1545 Warwick Avenue, West Englewood. Mr. Donald Bolles, editor of the Associated Press, talked on "Romance In The News."

Los Angeles

If Barnard alumnae have relatives in the service assigned to the Los Angeles area, will they write to Olive Moore, 406 South Mentor Avenue, Pasadena? The club would like to entertain them.

At the meeting on December 6—a delightful tea in the home of Margaret Ritter '12—the club voted an unrestricted gift of ten dollars to the Alumnae Fund. Those present included Jessie Brown '02, Constance Brown '34, Elizabeth Cutting Gillett '01, Helen Huff, Rosalind Morgan '23, Imogene Ireland '13, Virginia Kreuzer '29, Olive Moore '19, Elinore Taylor Oaks '19, Marguerite Engler Schwarzmann '14, and, as special guest of honor, Mrs. Ulrich Schoedler, mother of Lillian Schoedler '11.

New York

The eighteen and one-half gallons of coffee might have been so much champagne, such a sparkling, buoyant affair was the New York Barnard Club's party on January 18. From the arrival of the first guest at three (scheduled time was four to seven) to the reluctant departure of the last ones at eight-thirty, there was a continual buzz of merriment from the 150 soldiers and sailors invited by the New York City Defense Recreation Committee. Hostesses were the junior members of the club and a goodly number of undergraduates. One of the sailors slipped out early just long enough to

phone his training ship. "Send along the boys," said he, "this is one dandy party." Even the hard working kitchen committee enjoyed the fun, and that is saying something. The entire eighteenth floor of the Barbizon was given over to the crowd, with dancing in the solarium and refreshments in the lounge, where Felix, the accordionist, played steadily for three hours without a breathing spell. There were southern songs for southerners, western ones for the westerners, etc., winding up with all 300 present singing the National Anthem lustily and impressively.

Seventy members contributed either refreshments or money, and the chef of the U.S.S. Seattle made two fancy cakes with "U.S.N." frosted on them. All details of the party were so splendidly handled that Mary Kenny Allen, Louise Bartling Wiedkopf, Charlotte Haverly Wuorio, and their committee deserve special commendation.

The February program includes a tea on Monday, February 9, featuring a talk by guest speaker Marion Newman Hess (Mrs. Mortimer), a club member who is working with the A.W.V.S. in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense. The Office of Emergency Management has started a salvage department and Mrs. Hess will speak briefly on conservation and salvage.

On February 16 there will be a tea for the benefit of the Thrift Shop, welcome news to early spring housecleaners.

Philadelphia

Mrs. Charles Stehle (Katherine Browne '25) entertained several Barnard alumnae at tea on January 16, and Mrs. Paul Phillips (Carolyn Whipple '19) was hostess on December 16 when the club met to hear Dean Gildersleeve's Christmas message by radio.

Union

The January meeting of Barnard-in-Union was held at the home of Mildred Mangelsdorf '34, in Martinsville, N. J. It was a social meeting, attended by Susan Lockwood Adams '34, president; Ruth Bates Ahrens '28, Katherine Newcomer Schlichting '25, and Meta Pennock Newman '17.

Westchester

Barnard-in-Westchester is holding a series of home bridges throughout the county from January 19 to February 7 for the benefit of the club Scholarship Fund. Natalie Shinn Smith '06, Ways and Means chairman, is in charge. Prizes are war defense stamps.

Among the hostesses are: Bronxville and Crestwood, Helen Krumwiede '31, Genevieve Hartman Hawkins '17, Elizabeth Hughes Gossett '29, and Agnes Dugan '32; Tuckahoe, Madge Turner Callahan '26, and Eleanor Wilkens Graefenecker '17; Larchmont and Mamaroneck, Adrienne, and Bertha Bedelle '29; Mount Vernon, Winifred Scott Dor-

(Continued on page 17)

IN MEMORIAM

1896 In the passing of **ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS**, the class of '96 has lost its most distinguished member, yet in the history of the class, both in college days and in late years, she was perhaps the least well-known to us. For her only interest in college lay in her chance to study, and time for this was won only by a hard, four-year fight! She entered college under the heavy handicap of a debutante's social schedule.

These scholarly interests continued always through the obtaining of her master's degree and her doctorate at Columbia, as in her lectures at Barnard both before and after her marriage to Herbert Parsons. Gradually these interests narrowed to the field of American anthropology which she pursued eagerly, even undertaking active exploration with Professor Franz Boas of Columbia.

Elsie Parsons studied and explored, wrote and lectured fearlessly with tireless energy and extraordinary talent for fact-finding in research. Since 1906 her contributions to scientific magazines, and as an independent author and editor have been many and of real importance. Her chosen field of our own southwest, and of the Antilles is evidenced in the long list of her published books. Her researches through the years are summed up in her two-volume *Pueblo Indian Religion* published in 1939.

These interests carried Elsie Parsons also into responsible positions in organized scientific societies such as the New York Academy of Science, American Folklore Society, American Ethnological Society. At her death she was president of the American Anthropological Association.

Both Mrs. Parsons' children and her college can be proud of her independence in life and thought, and of her high intellectual integrity.

ALICE G. CHASE

1907 The death of **LOUISE RAPP BROWN** in December is a loss not only to her family but also to many others. That she was a woman of keen intellect, untiring energy, a lover of people, and a good executive is apparent from her activities. In college she made a reputation for efficiency and conscientious work. A job given Louise was always promptly and properly done. She was president of the Athletic Association, business manager of the 1907 *Mortarboard*, and class historian in Senior Week. After graduation she taught mathematics in Lawrence, L. I., and in 1913 married Joseph O. Brown, who, with a daughter, Mrs. John A. Curtis, survives.

Louise lived in Bronxville, N. Y., for fifteen years and recently moved to LaPorte, Indiana. Her activities included membership in the D.A.R., Reformed Church Woman's Society, Barnard-in-Westchester, Barnard-in-New York, and the Bronxville Woman's Club in which she served as chairman of its Federation Committee and as president. During her term as treasurer of the local branch of the American Red Cross, Bronxville doubled its roll call quota. She was a member of Delta Delta Delta sorority.

JOSEPHINE S. PRATT

1909 Our beloved classmate, **HELEN PHILLIPS FRANK**, died on November 8, 1941, at her home, 890 Post Road, Scarsdale. She was graduated from Barnard College in 1909 and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. In 1913 she married Joseph Frank and brought the full power of her character and mentality to being a homemaker. She made a study of furniture and works of art as they could be applied to anybody's home and thus became of help to others. Her

daughter Anne is a high school senior, and her son Howard, who is planning to join the air force, will first graduate from Oberlin College in June. Waldo Frank summed up her life at her funeral:

"This woman lived a simple, humble, common life among her family and friends. No great words; no vaunting deeds. Simply, humbly, truly she proved by her life . . . that God must be enacted by our hands and hearts: that to be kind is to see God, and to be just is to worship."

HELEN SCHEUER WALLERSTEIN

1915 **HELEN JOURNEY**, sculptor and former instructor in the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, died on January 2, after a long illness.

To her classmates and all who had the privilege of knowing her, Helen had endeared herself by her friendliness, helpfulness, and consistently happy nature. During college years she took part in many campus activities. Due to her untiring efforts as Art Editor, the 1915 *Mortarboard* was an unusually well illustrated publication, numbering among its sketches many made by her.

After graduation Helen taught French for a while, and later studied art with Mahonri Young, sculptor, painter, and etcher. She won many prizes for her work: in 1927 the annual scholarship for European travel and study from the Rinehart School; in 1931 the medal competition sponsored by the Friends of Art; in 1935 first prize in the Maryland Artists' exhibition at the Baltimore Museum of Art; and in 1936 the prize for the outstanding exhibition of Maryland artists at the Museum.

In 1934 Helen created the largest piece of plaster statuary that had been made at the Institute up to that time, a work entitled *Peace*. She was the sculptor of the head of Lizette Woodworth Reese, the Baltimore poet, which is now in the Johns Hopkins Library; and one of her statues, *Dawn*, is in the Brookgreen Gardens near Georgetown, S. C.

With deep regret we mourn the untimely passing of this distinguished daughter of Barnard.

RUTH DORIS EVANS

CLASS NOTES

1903 **ALICE BAMBERGER COCHERY** is in America for the first time in thirty years, living at the Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th Street. She has three daughters, and has one here with her.

1908 (Class Editor—**MILDRED KERNER**, 317 West 45th Street, New York City.)

ELIZABETH BACK has been granted a sabbatical leave of absence from Bay Ridge High School for the February term.

HELEN GRAY SHERWOOD's first grandchild was born last July.

AGNES MILLER is organization chapter regent and chairman of the budget committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of New York.

1909 (Class Editor—**ETHEL GOODWIN**, 438 West 116th Street, New York City.)

The Fall Reunion of the Class was held on November 29, 1941, at the Hotel Gotham. After the luncheon an informal meeting was held in the home of Julia Goldberg Crone. The following were present: Dorothy Jacoby Abraham, Helen

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Newbold Black, Gladys Arkenburgh Chandler, Julia Goldberg Crone, Jessie Levy Feist, Ethel Goodwin, Alice Grant, Blanche Samek Gutlohn, Hannah Falk Hofheimer, Ethel Ivimey Langmuir, Dean Smith Schloss, Rose Adelaide Schneider and daughter, Herlinda Smithers Seris, Lucy Thompson and Dorothy Calman Wallerstein. Messages were received from Eva vom Bauer Hansl, who has a government job in Washington; Edith Talpey, who is living with her parents in St. Petersburg, Florida, and doing volunteer work. May Ingalls Beggs is still at Wellesley; Mary Demarest wrote from China that she was carrying on despite the untoward circumstances in that part of the world.

DOROTHY CALMAN WALLERSTEIN's daughter, Alice, who has been a student at Mount Holyoke College, was married on December 25 to Robert J. Sifton. She is planning to finish college later.

DEAN SMITH SCHLOSS' daughter, Peggy, was married to William Hochman last August. He is a senior at Columbia and Peggy is a junior at Barnard.

HELEN SCHEUER WALLERSTEIN's daughter, Elizabeth, was married in October to Sidney Harmon and is living in Los Angeles.

JESSIE LEVY FEIST, whose home is in Tacoma, Washington, was in the city at the time of the fall reunion and met with the class for the first time in many years. She reports that she has two married daughters and a grandson.

HERLINDA SMITHERS SERIS's daughter, Mona, who received her Master's degree at Smith last year, is now teaching Spanish in Florida State College.

1922 (Class Editor—MRS. ROBERT DIRKES, 242 East 72nd Street, New York City.)

Your class executive committee met in December to discuss plans for the next class meeting. Instead of having a gala mid-year party, it was decided to concentrate upon a large meeting during the commencement reunion at college in June. That will be our twentieth anniversary, you know. The cost of the party will be saved and added to the twentieth anniversary gift to college. Want to add a bit now?

Members of the executive committee who met: Noemie Bryan Watkins, president; Agnes Bennett, Mildred Uhrbrock, Elsbeth Freudenthal, and Eva Hutchison Dirkes.

1923 (Class Editor—AGNES MACDONALD, 865 West End Avenue, New York City.)

A class tea was held on December 13 at the new home of RUTH LUSTBADER ISRAEL, 215 East 73rd Street, New York City. Despite the inclement weather the following considerable group assembled to enjoy the occasion: Jean Murray Craig, Yvonne Moen Cumerford, Lois Strong Gaudin, Charlotte MacNamara Guedalia, Dorothy Scholze Kasins, Helen Goldstone Kitzinger, Helen Pattenden McKean, Effie Morehouse, Alice Burbank Rhoads, Helen Gray Schnur and Elizabeth Wood.

1926 (Class Editor—MARY MACNEIL, 704 Grove Avenue, Grantwood, N. J.)

PEGGY HATFIELD BRECKENRIDGE is a member of the smoke elimination committee for Pittsburgh.

PAULINE MITCHELL PAPKE teaches in a New York high school and does much volunteer work with the New York teachers guild.

ELEANOR HILLYER is associate editor of *House and Garden*.

JULIA K. MONTROSE is Mrs. James D. Rumph of 283 First Avenue, Newark, N. J.

DR. MADELINE PENKE is a pathologist at the Staten Island Hospital.

HAZEL CHICHESTER is growing papayas in Miami, Florida.

RUTH DEWBERRY SULLIVAN has two daughters, whom she is preparing for Barnard ten years hence. Her son is headed for Notre Dame.

ETTA GREENBERG is Mrs. Martin L. Fleischman of 164 Pomona Avenue, Newark, N. J. The Fleischmans have one son, Mark, born August 20, 1940.

CHARLOTTE LOUISE GREENE is a research worker in behavior problems at the New Jersey Training School at Little Falls, N. J.

Seen in the Super-Market, New Rochelle, STARR SALINGER MICHELMAN, who reports twin sons aged twelve, and a "spare" (son) aged six.

1927 Two new names have recently come to light: LUCY SPERRY is now Mrs. Willard B. Wolf, and lives at 1192 Park Avenue, and LILLIAN SCHWARTZMAN may now be addressed as Mrs. David L. Jellinger, at 2025 Valentine Avenue, New York City.

1929 (Class Editor—JEAN MACALISTER, 601 West 113th Street, New York City.)

SADIE GOODFRIEND is married to Mr. G. Walter.

ELEANOR FRANKEL SILVERMAN is doing statistical work with the Social Security board in Washington.

KATHERINE OVERTON is a receptionist with Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, attorneys.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Fletcher announce the birth of a son, Frederick William, on December 1, 1941. This is their third child. Dr. Fletcher is serving in the Dental Corps of the Army, now stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Mrs. Fletcher was the former KATHRYN HUBER.

1931 (Class Editor—MRS. KARL C. SCHMOCKER, 140 Ralph Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.)

ETHEL COUCH is now Mrs. Patrick Callaghan and is living at 146-42 Beech Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogozinska (CAROLINE RATAJACK) have a daughter, born in July, 1940.

1932 (Class Editor—HELEN APPELL, 338 First Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.)

NORMA KEELEY has a provisional appointment as laboratory technician in the histology department of Cumberland Hospital, Brooklyn, under the municipal civil service.

The class executive committee met on Tuesday, December 16, and began to formulate plans for the tenth reunion. The date is June 3. Mark it *now* on your calendar. It's a date you have with your classmates. No one is going to miss this gala occasion.

1933 (Class Editor—RUTH KORWAN, 25-64 31st Street, Long Island City, N. Y.)

KATHERINE GROVES is in Washington working for the coordinator's office of the Division of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

Mrs. Maynard Berman (ZELDA SERGE) has been residing in New Orleans for the past several years. Her daughter, Anne Barbara, was born on June 9, 1941.

Barnard-in-Westchester

(Continued from page 14)

schug '31, Gene Pertak Storms '25, Meta Hailparrn Morrison '25, and Natalie Shinn Smith '06; New Rochelle, Agnes Gress Babb '29, Dorothy Falk Breitenfeld '21, Charlotte Bansmer '37, and Norma Meyer Serphos '17; Pelham, Mae Belle Beith '21, and Florence Dickenson O'Connell '33; Port Chester, Marion Allan '37, Virginia Allan '39, and Wilma Sours Cole '17; Rye, Doris Renz '39; Scarsdale, Sylvia Jaffin Singer '30, May Welleck Garretson '18, Charlotte Boykin Carlson '34, Grace Munstock Brandeis '31, and Evelyn Wilson Laughlin '33; Pleasantville, Elva French Hale '25, Frances Gedroice Clough '27, and Hulda Walton '37; Chappaqua, Deborah Allen '28; Bedford Hills, Olive Gunn Angus '24, and Catherine Piersall Roberts '20 of Katonah; White Plains, Ruth Swedling Schmocker '31, and Agnes Purdy Faile '23; Yonkers, Kate Eisig Tode '27, Eva O'Brien Bureau '27, Ruth Schlesinger Scott '22, Margaret Davidson '28, Julia Bolger Garnjost '15, and Marion Hoey '14; Briarcliff Manor, Cynthia Rose '37.

Katherine McGiffert Wright '16 and Natalie Thorne Stebbins '10 will be co-hostesses at the former's home to non-bridge players.

Dr. and Mrs. Felix H. Vann (DOROTHEA DEIMEL) announce the birth of a son, Richard Deimel Vann, on December 1, 1941.

HELEN SPORN CHAIT is an attorney with the State Labor Relations Board.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lazar (SYLVIA WEISS), a daughter, Marjorie Beth, born February 13, 1941.

EILEEN KELLY is working in the foreign department of the American-Foreign Credit Underwriters.

MILDRED WURTHMANN RUFFNER writes that she has a daughter, Nancy Ray, born on September 14, 1941.

ELIZABETH STUART SCHADE has a son, born in August, 1941.

LUDMILLER THORO was married recently to John Callahan and is now living in New York.

1934 (Class Editor—MRS. RUSSELL MACROBERT, 37 Maplewood Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y.)

MARION GIBBS GALLAND has moved from New York to Alexandria, Virginia, where her husband has a position with the office of Price Administration.

JESSIE CLARK RILEY lives in Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and has a son two years old.

SELMA DENBY has been married for two years to Samuel Fagelman, an attorney.

HELEN M. FEENEY reports that she is practically "in the Army," having been chairman for the U.S.O. Neighborhood Drive last summer of Local Draft Board, Area 20. She has organized groups of volunteers to attend army and navy dances, and is now a member of the steering committee for the junior auxiliary of the National Catholic Community Service (U.S.O.). She has done all this besides her regular job as assistant director of the Carroll Club.

Mrs. Malcolm Hammerschlag (SYLVIA BEERMAN) has a daughter, Ruth Louise, born March 6, 1941. Her husband is serving at Camp Upton, Long Island, as first lieutenant in the infantry.

Mrs. Fred Farwell (KAY PIER), her husband, daughter, Nancy, and son, Calvin, have moved back to the States from Mexico, to Golden, Colorado, where her husband is teaching geology at the Colorado School of Mines.

ANNE HELLMUTH is Mrs. Michael Bittner, has a son, Michael, aged seven, lives in Ridgewood, New Jersey, and is interested in interior decorating.

MADELINE DAVIS is Mrs. Wendell W. Cooke and is living at Ruthvin Place, Summit, New Jersey.

MARGARET BRODERICK is now Mrs. G. Dalgas.

CONSTANCE BROWN is a secretary with the Mutual Orange Distributors in Los Angeles.

ALICE CANOUNE COATES has a daughter, Nancy Pearce, born November 9, 1941. Her address is 835 Kensington Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.

ASYA DOHN KAZIN is studying for her Ph.D. in bacteriology at New York University. Her husband, Alfred Kazin, is teaching American literature and philosophy at the New School for Social Research. He has been granted a Carnegie fellowship to continue his treatise on American literature since 1890.

FANNIE PERKINSON MACROBERT's husband is on active duty with the navy, stationed at the submarine base in New London, Connecticut. He is a surgeon with the rank of lieutenant-commander.

Mrs. Malcolm S. Stenhouse (RACHEL GIERHART) is living

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1935 (Class Editors—Mrs. DOUGLAS HUBERT, 107 Tibbetts Road, Yonkers, N. Y., and RUTH REIDY, 415 West 120th Street, New York City.)

Dr. VIVIAN TENNEY is a resident doctor at the State Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases in Buffalo, New York. She finished her two-year rotating internship at the Philadelphia General Hospital in June, 1941. She will probably specialize in cancer.

THERESA HAINES DRUCKER is a secretary in the public relations division of the War Department in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Goldenheim (RUTH SABERSKI) announce the birth of their daughter, Anne, October 10, 1941.

MARY-LUCIA CHAMBERLIN is an associate editor with Standard and Poor's Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer L. Steinbeck (NATALIE BACHRACH) announce the birth of a daughter, Miriam Judith, November 28, 1941.

1936 (Class Editor—Mrs. HARVEY GODFREY, 55 Tieman Place, New York City.)

JANE EISLER is secretary to Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, of the *New York Times*, and Lois CHASINS GORDON is secretary to Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger.

FLORENCE ALONSO is now Mrs. Constantine Yiotis.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Henrich (MARY LOUISE ROSS) announce the birth of a son, John Wesley, December 5, 1941.

HARRIET TAPLINGER was married to Morton Levey, July 6, 1941.

1937 (Class Editor—Mrs. JOHN KARLING, Alumnae Office, 476 Riverside Drive, New York City.)

FELICE TEPLITZ has been Mrs. Edward Ross since last June.

THEBA RUDBERG is a secretary in the advertising department of the Interchemical Corporation.

RUTH TISCHLER is a statistician with the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

FLORENCE KRINSKY is now an assistant to the head of the advertising department in a resident buying office.

MARIE READ SMITH is an assistant to the head of the publicity department of Kenyon and Eckhardt, an advertising firm.

LOUISE NOSENZO is a secretary with the National Carbide Company.

On June 18, JUNE SMITH was married to William W. Mallory. Mrs. Mallory attended Duke University, Barnard College and graduated from the School of Business at Columbia. Mr. Mallory graduated from Columbia and did graduate work in geology at that university and Yale. He is now an ensign in the United States Navy.

1938 (Class Editor—Mrs. ARREN BUCHANAN, 115 Kingsbury Road, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.)

ADI-KENT THOMAS became Mrs. Gilbert Jeffrey on January 17.

ELIZABETH JONES is now Mrs. Thomas M. Clare, Jr. Mr. Clare is in the United States Army.

Mrs. Edmund Mancusi-Ungaro is the former JOSEPHINE MACOMBER. Her present address is 37 Poe Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

MARJORIE HARWICH is a translator of French letters at the United States Post Office in New York City.

From Washington, our nation's capital, we learn that BELLE MARTIN is a broadcast transcriber for the Listening Post of the Federal Communications Commission. She is also doing some free-lance radio script writing for the Radio Division of the Treasury Department.

JULIA CHRISTENSEN is a secretary at the Young Men's Christian Association in Albany, N. Y.

On the day after Christmas, SUZANNE SLOSS was married to Mr. Robert Kaufman.

Dr. Milo Hellman has announced the engagement of his daughter, MARION, to first lieutenant William T. Sandalls, who is stationed at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y. Miss Hellman graduated from Barnard and holds a master's degree in music education from Teachers College. Mr. Sandalls attended Trinity College and was inducted into the federal service in September, 1940.

CATHERINE KNEELAND is now Mrs. Frederick M. Gibson.

1939 HELEN DOLLINGER is now secretary and assistant to the head of the personnel at American Cynamid Company in New York City.

JEAN ALLISON is a correspondent in the National City Bank.

MARGARET DYKES is teaching at the United States Secretarial School.

BARBARA SAPINSLEY is a copywriter with Ben Sackheim, Inc., advertising.

BARBARA YACUBOVSKY WIEGAND has been taking the course for registered technicians given at the Buffalo General Hospital, after which she will be doing specialized histologic work and assisting with research.

SHIRLEY LEVITTAN is a secretary at Barclay's Bank, Dominion, Colonial, Overseas, in New York City.

ROSARIO VASQUEZ-ALAMO is still a technician with the Institute of Tropical Medicine in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

EMILY TURK is an architectural draftsman with Cox Kitchens in White Plains, N. Y.

NINETTA DI BENEDETTO is with the New York State Employment Bureau in Westchester County, N. Y.

KAARINA ALHO and NATHALIE SAMPSON are working for the master's degree in anthropology at Columbia.

BARBARA SPRAKER was married to Gilbert Vasbuorgh in Canajoharie, N. Y., in August, 1941.

JANE WILLIAMS became Mrs. Paul S. Wise in Hillside, N. J., on December 16. Their present address is 546 West 114th Street, New York City.

HELENE SALZMAN is engaged to Edwin Mellor. Mr. Mellor graduated from Columbia in 1939.

In the early fall of 1940, BETTY JACKSON received a letter from MARIANNE PILENCO. In simple words, she described the horror which France faced that winter without the barest necessities of food and clothing. She was going to have a baby in a few months and appealed to her class for help. Copies of her letter were sent to all '39-ers, who responded with overwhelming generosity. Money, canned goods, clothes, and supplies were sent to her as soon as they could be arranged through international channels.

Recently a letter has come to Dean Gildersleeve from Marianne's father. We print excerpts from it, knowing that 1939 will be interested.

George Swikart

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BARNARD COLLEGE ALUMNAE MAGAZINE

"MARIANNE PILENCO, now married to Lieutenant Louis-Marie Meyer, of the French Colonial Infantry, asks me to inform you and her college friends that she lives now in French Senegal and is very happy. Her son, born on January 1, 1941, has now four teeth and plays with a nice monkey his father has provided for him . . . Marianne has got a splendid situation . . . professor of English in the local high school and she gets lots of money . . . She was very distressed last winter . . . Barnard College greatly helped her to transport the baby to the distant colony. She thanks once more all who subscribed . . . I thank you for everything that has been done for Marianne in your college."

(signed) Prof. D. Alexander Pilenco

DENYSE BARBET, 129 Rue Creque, Lyons, France, joined the United States Foreign Service and is working at the American consulate in Lyons. Last winter she did volunteer work for the American Friends Service Committee and the Red Cross.

GERTRUDE JORDAN is engaged to Harold Golubock of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Mr. Golubock is a graduate of Yale, and attended P. and S. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. He is at present with the medical detachment at Camp Croft, South Carolina.

From Hollywood comes news of ESTHER ANDERSON's marriage to D. Philip Clark. Mrs. Clark has been assistant to the dean of admissions at Columbia. Mr. Clark was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1939 and he is now a scenarist in Hollywood where the couple will live.

CHARLOTTE HALL is working as an editorial assistant in the office of the coordinator of information in New York City.

MARY ELIZABETH WALRATH is engaged to Leo R. Quinn, Jr., of Omaha, Neb. Mr. Quinn attended Omaha University and was graduated from Iowa State College.

EDWINA DUSENBERRY is now the wife of Dr. Albert Seeler. Dr. Seeler graduated from Harvard College in 1934 and from Harvard Medical School in 1939.

The engagement of EMMA LOUISE SMITH has been announced to James Rainwater of Hanford, Cal. Miss Smith received a degree from Teachers College in 1940. Mr. Rainwater was graduated from the California Institute of Technology in 1939, and received a degree from Columbia where he was an assistant in the physics department.

1940 (Class Editor—Mrs. CURTIS GREEN, Alumnae Office, 476 Riverside Drive, New York City.)

HELEN BURKHEIMER married E. M. Gardiner on August 6 in Seattle, Washington. Her husband is an electrical engineer with General Electric Company and is a graduate of M.I.T. The couple are now residing in Schenectady, N. Y.

SHIRLEY BOB married Lieutenant Milton Braun Hesslein on Saturday, December 20, in New York City.

PHYLLIS MARGULIES is now assistant buyer in the jewelry department of Abraham and Straus in Brooklyn.

CATHERINE DONNA is part-time teacher of mathematics in the eighth grade at Horace Mann School.

MARIE LOUISE SAYRE is now a secretary with the John Wiley Publishing Company.

ELIZABETH BOWLES is a library assistant with the International Nickel Company.

PEGGY MADDEN McCABE is the proud mother of a baby girl born in August. She commutes back and forth from her

home in Springfield, Massachusetts, to Georgia where her husband is an officer in one of the camps.

PEGGY PARDEE BATES is secretary to Elizabeth Reynard in the National Service Headquarters at Barnard.

VIRGINIA WODTKE is now Mrs. Bartlett McBain.

1941 (Class Editor—Mrs. WILLIAM G. COLE, Alumnae Office, 476 Riverside Drive, New York City.)

JUNE ROSSBACH BINGHAM is now living in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Her husband is an attorney with the office of Price Administration and Joan is doing volunteer work with the Office of Civilian Defense. She has "an incredibly healthy daughter," Sherrill, *Sherry* for short.

ELIZABETH PENDRELL BURNES is living at the Berkshire School in Sheffield, Massachusetts, where her husband is a history master. On December 12, 1941, her twin sons were born, the first set of twins of which '41 can boast!

A letter from ALICE HOFFMAN FRIOU tells us that her husband Bob is an attorney in Washington with the United States Board of Tax Appeals and she is employed in a highly confidential capacity by the British Purchasing Commission. They were married on May 24, 1941.

RENEE DIRINGER CORLISS is studying at the University of Kansas toward her Master's Degree in English literature. Her husband, Lester, is an assistant instructor in the department of chemistry.

BETTY PRICE has successfully completed the C.A.A. flying course and received her license in August.

ETHEL GINSBURG is studying organic chemistry and biochemistry at the University of Illinois.

INGE HIEBER is an interne teacher at the Buckingham Friends' School and is getting her M.A. in education at the University of Pennsylvania.

Work with insurance companies has claimed three '41-ers. ELINOR OSBORNE is a clerk with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, SHERRILL CANNOLD is a secretary and translator of Spanish with the United States Life Insurance Company, and NAOMIE SELLS is working as a secretary for the Horace H. Wilson Company of 295 Madison Avenue.

In the *Engagement Department* we find JEAN WYMAN and DOROTHY WILSON. Dorothy is engaged to Charles Dorsa, a Columbia engineer, who is working for the General Electric Company. She has been a bookkeeper in the Marine Midland Trust Company since July.

MARTHA LAWRENCE is secretary to Miss Windle of the Windle Secretarial School.

ELIZABETH HARRIS is now assistant to the merchandising scout at R. H. Macy's.

BETTY SMITH is a sub-professional engineering apprentice with Babcock and Wilcox, boiler manufacturers; a very impressive title!

At the Queensbridge House Project community center we find HARRIET HALL as a full-time girls' worker and secretary.

VERA ARNDT is an assistant in the business library at Columbia.

ADELE GILLIES is a clerk with the British Ministry of War Transport.

During the summer, BEATRICE PEREZ became Mrs. Bernard de Kock Sassen.

ROSAMOND GLEESON is a clerk in the library of the Council on Foreign Relations here in New York City.

FEBRUARY REUNION

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, FEBRUARY 12

NINE - TO - FIVERS

We apologize

We promised you a February Reunion that would start at 6:30 p.m. That announcement was written before December 7—before possible black-outs, before evening defense courses, before air-raid warden patrol, before food prices went up. Before, in short, we realized that in the interests of economy and practicality Alumnae Day had better stay put as a luncheon feature.

We announce our program all over again

LUNCHEON - ENTERTAINMENT - TEA

Miss Gildersleeve will speak at luncheon on important campus events.

With a bow of thanks to *Lord & Taylor*, *Bonwit Teller*, and *Elizabeth Arden*, door prizes will be awarded to lucky ticket-holders.

Immediately following luncheon, *Franklin Simon* will present, for our feminine pleasure, a fashion show of their latest and loveliest styles. (Show us a woman not interested in clothes . . . be it for the sake of morale or vanity!) Undergraduates and alumnae will act as models.

Next, Miss Gildersleeve will entertain the alumnae at tea in the College Parlor.


Be sure to bring your daughter with you to this Reunion. The fashions will range from teen-age size 11 to alumnae-age size 18. She will be sure to enjoy it.

An alumna was recently heard to say, "Let's not bring *trends* and *messages* into Reunion entertainment. Let's leave it as a party." That is what February 12 will be. Call it anything you like—escapism, necessary recreation, relief from civilian duties, helping your Alumnae Association, morale builder-upper, or just somewhere to eat lunch. The Reunion Committee offers it as a purely feminine party for your enjoyment.

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